DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 220 063 HE 015 422

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TITLE Connecticut Public and Independent Institutions of Higher Education: A Comparative Overview of Enrollment and Degrees Conferred. BHE Reports, R-7-81.
INSTITUTION Connecticut State Board of Higher Education, Hartford.
PUB DATE Nov 81
NOTE 20p.; Some tables may not reproduce well due to small print.
AVAILABLE FROM Connecticut Board of Higher Education, 61 Woodland Street, Hartford, CT 06105.

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *College Students; Comparative Analysis; *Degrees (Academic); *Enrollment Trends; Full Time Students; Graduate Students; Higher Education; In State Students; Part Time Students; *Private Colleges; School Surveys; *State Colleges; State Surveys; Trend Analysis; Undergraduate Students
IDENTIFIERS *Connecticut

ABSTRACT

Trend data on enrollment and degrees conferred in public and independent colleges and universities in Connecticut are examined. There are 22 state-supported institutions, one federally-operated institution, and 26 independent institutions. In fall 1980, independent institutions enrolled 39 percent of all students enrolled in Connecticut institutions, compared to 38.1 percent in 1976. Of all students enrolled in 4-year institutions, 52.6 percent were attending independent institutions, compared to 49.9 percent in 1976. Eighty-five percent of all undergraduate students enrolled in Connecticut institutions in fall 1980 were Connecticut residents. The majority of these students (73.3 percent) were enrolled in public institutions, where 96.8 percent of undergraduate students were Connecticut residents, compared to 63.6 percent in the independent sector. Between 1976 and 1980, declines in full-time undergraduate enrollment occurred at each of the state-supported units except the technical colleges. During the same period, full-time undergraduate enrollment in the independent sector increased in all institutional categories. In fall 1980, 65.1 percent of all part-time students were enrolled in public sector institutions, with 45.5 percent of all part-time undergraduate students enrolled in regional community colleges. The independent sector conferred nearly half (48.3 percent) of all bachelors degrees awarded in 1980, as well as 51.8 percent of the masters degrees, 61.5 percent of doctoral degrees, and 64.2 percent of first-professional degrees. In contrast, the public sector conferred 75.1 percent of associates degrees and 89.6 percent of certificates below the associates degrees in that same year. (SW)

BHE reports

R-7-81

ED220063

BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION
61 WOODLAND STREET, HARTFORD, CT 06105

November 1981

CONNECTICUT PUBLIC AND INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION: A COMPARATIVE OVERVIEW OF ENROLLMENT AND DEGREES CONFERRED

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This report compares enrollment and degrees conferred in public and independent institutions of higher education in Connecticut. It is the seventh in a series examining current trends in higher education.

Highlights

- In fall 1980, independent institutions enrolled 39 percent of all students enrolled in Connecticut institutions of higher education, compared to 38.1 percent in 1976. Of all students enrolled in four-year institutions, 52.6 percent were attending independent institutions, compared to 49.9 percent in 1976.

- Eighty-five percent of all undergraduate students enrolled in Connecticut institutions in fall 1980 were Connecticut residents.[1] The majority of these students (73.3%) were enrolled in public institutions, where 96.8 percent of undergraduate students were Connecticut residents, compared to 63.6 percent in the independent sector.

- Between 1976 and 1980, declines in full-time undergraduate enrollment occurred at each of the state-supported units except the technical colleges. During this same period, full-time undergraduate enrollment in the independent sector increased in all institutional categories.

- In fall 1980, 65.1 percent of all part-time students were enrolled in public sector institutions, with 45.5 percent of all part-time undergraduate students enrolled in Regional Community Colleges.

- Full-time-equivalent enrollment (FTE) declined 5.3 percent between 1976 and 1980 in the public sector, reflecting that growth in part-time enrollment is not fully compensating for decline in full-time enrollment in the public sector. FTE enrollment increased in the independent sector by 9.1 percent, a rate that is slightly lower than headcount growth.

[1]Excluding U.S. Coast Guard Academy.

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- The independent sector conferred nearly half (48.3 percent) of all bachelors degrees awarded in 1980, as well as 51.8 percent of the masters degrees, 61.5 percent of doctoral degrees and 64.2 percent of first-professional degrees. In contrast, the public sector conferred 75.1 percent of associates degrees and 89.6 percent of certificates below the associates degrees in that same year.

STRUCTURE

The Connecticut system of higher education currently is comprised of 49 institutions. There are 23 institutions in the public sector, 22 of which are state-supported (one is operated by the federal government), and 26 institutions in the independent sector.

State-supported institutions are organized into four operating units and the Board for State Academic Awards, an external degree-granting agency. The University of Connecticut is a major research and doctoral-granting institution consisting of the Storrs campus, five branches and a health center. The University offers traditional undergraduate programs of study, continuing education programs and a wide range of graduate (masters and doctoral level) and professional training. There are four State Colleges located across the state. They are comprehensive institutions offering undergraduate programs and graduate programs below the doctoral level. Twelve Regional Community Colleges offer one-year certificates and two-year degrees in occupational and liberal arts transfer programs. Five State Technical Colleges provide training in the engineering technologies at the certificate and two-year degree level.

Four-year independent institutions are defined by the BHE as "national" institutions if total enrollment exceeds 300 students and more than 50 percent of their undergraduate students are from out-of-state.[2] All other four-year independent institutions are categorized as regional institutions, including institutions whose primary purpose is religious training. There are 19 four-year and 5 two-year independent institutions.

There are a number of other institutional classification systems. Table 1 presents Connecticut institutions classified according to the new National Center for Education Statistics typology.[3]

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[2]Institutions have previously been defined as national if 65 percent of their full-time undergraduates were from out-of-state. Both definitions result in the same classification of institutions.

[3]National Center for Education Statistics Announcement, 81-404, 4/17/81.

Doctoral Granting: Non-specialized institutions which grant a minimum of 70 doctoral-level degrees and have three or more doctoral-level program areas.

Comprehensive: Non-specialized institutions with strong, diverse postbaccalaureate programs which grant fewer than 30 doctoral-level degrees or have fewer than three doctoral-level program areas.

(Continued on page 3.)

TABLE 1

CLASSIFICATION OF CONNECTICUT INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION USING NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS CATEGORIES

Sector	Doctoral-Granting Institutions	Comprehensive Institutions	General Baccalaureate Institutions	Professional and Specialized Institutions	Two-Year Institutions
PUBLIC	University of Connecticut	Central Conn. State College Eastern Conn. State College Southern Conn. State College Western Conn. State College			Regional Community Colleges Asnuntuck Greater Hartford Housatonic Manchester Mattatuck Middlesex Mohegan Norwalk Northwestern Connecticut Quinebaug Valley South Central Tunxis State Technical Colleges Greater New Haven Hartford Norwalk Thames Valley Waterbury
REGIONAL INDEPENDENT		Fairfield University Hartford Graduate Center St. Joseph College University of Bridgeport University of Hartford University of New Haven	Albertus Magnus College Post College[1] Quinnipiac College Sacred Heart University	Bridgeport Engineering Institute Hartford Seminary Foundation Holy Apostles College St. Alphonsus College St. Basil's College	Briarwood College Hartford College for Women Katharine Gibbs School, Inc. Mitchell College Mount Sacred Heart College
NATIONAL INDEPENDENT	Yale University	Connecticut College Trinity College Wesleyan University			

[1]Fewer than 25 percent of Post College's degrees are conferred at the baccalaureate level. It is a two-year institution according to the NCES typology, but is classified here as a four-year institution to reflect its status in Connecticut.

ENROLLMENT

In fall 1980, total headcount enrollment totaled 160,054 students with 96,771 or 60.4 percent enrolled in state-supported institutions, 62,378 or 39 percent in independent institutions and 905 or 0.6 percent enrolled at the federally operated U.S. Coast Guard Academy. Eighty-five percent of all undergraduate students enrolled in Connecticut institutions are Connecticut residents. The majority of these students (73.3%) are enrolled in public institutions, where 96.8 percent of undergraduate students are Connecticut residents, compared to 63.3 percent in the independent sector (Table 2).

3(Continued)

General Baccalaureate: Non-specialized institutions characterized by a primary emphasis on general, undergraduate baccalaureate education. Seventy percent of all degrees granted must be at the baccalaureate level or above with fewer than 30 postbaccalaureate degrees granted or fewer than 3 postbaccalaureate-level programs offered.

Professional and Specialized: Baccalaureate or postbaccalaureate institutions characterized by a programmatic emphasis in one area. Includes institutions granting over 60 percent of their degrees in one field (50 percent if degrees are granted in fewer than 5 baccalaureate programs).

Two-Year Institutions: Institutions which confer fewer than 75 percent of their degrees at the baccalaureate level and confer over 75 percent of their degrees for two years or less of academic work.

TABLE 2

RESIDENCY OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE IN CONNECTICUT INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

FALL 1980

	IN-STATE		OUT-OF-STATE		FOREIGN		TOTAL
	Headcount	Percent	Headcount	Percent	Headcount	Percent	
University of Connecticut	14,415	(93.0)	1,070	(6.9)	16	(0.1)	15,501
State Colleges	24,081	(95.3)	1,028	(4.0)	172	(0.7)	25,281
Regional Community Colleges	33,823	(99.2)	187	(0.5)	86	(0.3)	34,096
State Technical Colleges	7,763	(98.8)	97	(1.2)	-	-	7,860
Total, State Inst.	80,082	(96.8)	2,382	(2.9)	274	(0.3)	82,738
Four-Year National	2,461	(21.4)	8,820	(76.8)	206	(1.8)	11,487
Four-Year Regional	25,494	(77.6)	6,655	(20.2)	717	(2.2)	32,866
Two-Year Independent	1,275	(80.0)	278	(17.5)	40	(2.5)	1,593
Total, Independent Inst.	29,230	(63.6)	15,753	(34.3)	963	(2.1)	45,946
TOTAL	109,312	(85.0)	18,135	(14.0)	1,237	(1.0)	128,684

[1]Headcounts do not match other enrollment data due to slight discrepancies in institutional reporting on BHE Residence Survey, Fall 1980.
Source: BHE Residence Survey, Fall 1980.

During the period 1976 to 1980, there has been little change in the proportion of students enrolled in the public sector. In fall 1980, 61 percent of all students enrolled in Connecticut institutions of higher education were enrolled in public institutions, compared to 61.9 percent in 1976 (Table 3).

TABLE 3

PERCENT OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN CONNECTICUT PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

1976 AND 1980

	UNDERGRADUATE			GRADUATE			FIRST-PROFESSIONAL			TOTAL		
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total
1976	62.5%	67.9%	64.3%	42.9%	55.3%	52.1%	43.4%	90.0%	48.5%	60.5%	63.9%	61.9%
1980	59.6%	70.6%	64.6%	43.8%	48.1%	46.9%	37.7%	45.8%	38.9%	57.6%	65.1%	61.0%
Percent Change	-2.9%	+2.7%	+0.3%	+0.9%	-7.2%	-5.2%	-5.7%	-44.2%	-9.6%	-2.9%	+1.2%	-0.9%

When enrollments at Connecticut's four-year institutions are examined separately, 47.4 percent of these students were enrolled in the public sector in fall 1980, compared to 50.1 percent in 1976. In addition, while 73.3 percent of undergraduate Connecticut residents were enrolled in the public sector in 1980, this proportion drops to 57.9 percent when analysis is limited to four-year institutions.

In fall 1980, 65.1 percent of all part-time students were enrolled in the public sector and 45.5 percent of part-time undergraduate students were enrolled in Regional Community Colleges.

Total enrollment increased 9.2 percent from 1976. Total headcount growth during this period (13,496) was evenly distributed across sectors, with public institutions up 7,001 students (+7.7%) and independent institutions up 6,496 students (+11.6%). As shown in Table 4, total headcount growth in the public sector resulted from growth in part-time enrollment (+24.9%). Full-time enrollment declined over the five-year period (-4.7%). In the independent sector, full-time enrollment grew by 7.4 percent while part-time enrollment grew by 18.4 percent.

TABLE 4

FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME ENROLLMENT IN CONNECTICUT INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY SECTOR

1976 AND 1980

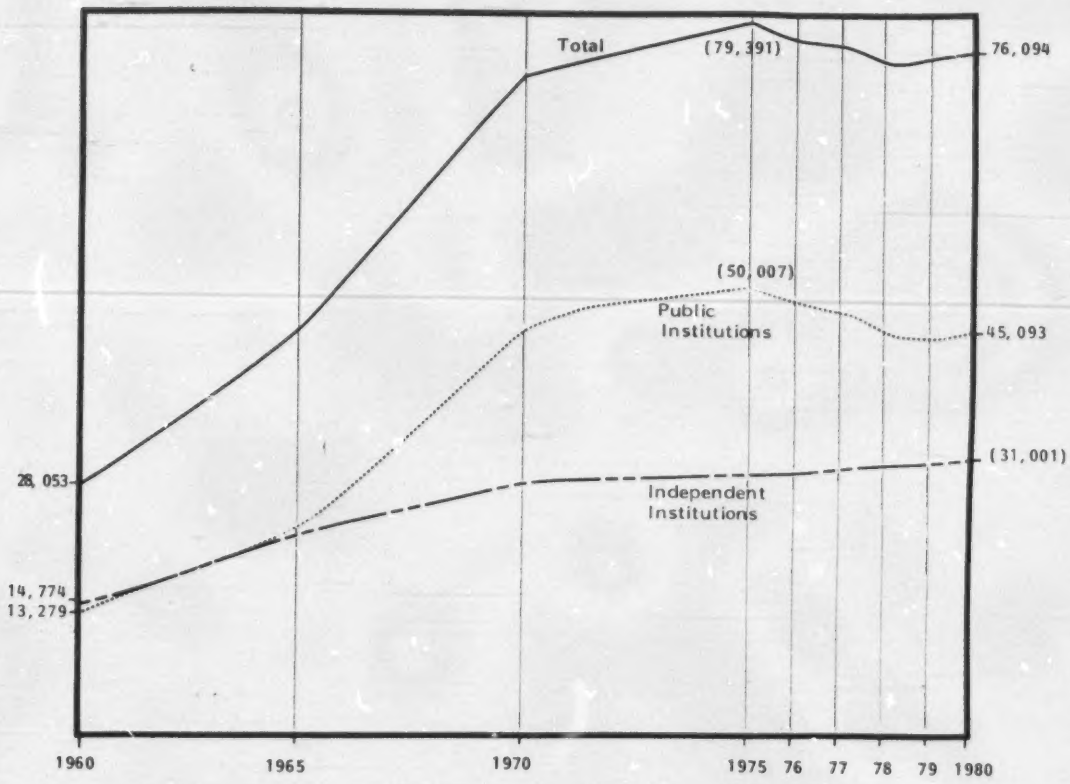
	PUBLIC			INDEPENDENT			TOTAL		
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total
1976	52,646	38,029	90,675	34,384	21,499	55,883	87,030	59,528	146,558
1980	50,184	47,492	97,676	36,914	25,464	62,378	87,098	72,956	160,054
Headcount Change	-2,462	+9,463	+7,001	+2,530	+3,965	+6,495	+ 68	+13,428	+13,496
Percent Change	-4.7%	+24.9%	+7.7%	+7.4%	+18.4%	+11.6%	+0.08%	+22.6%	+9.2%

Full-time enrollment decline in the public sector is limited to the undergraduate level and occurs at each of the units except the State Technical Colleges. The peak year for full-time undergraduate enrollment in the public sector was 1975 when enrollments numbered 50,007 (Figure 1).

FIGURE 1

FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT IN CONNECTICUT INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY SECTOR*

FALL 1960 TO FALL 1980



*Excludes unclassified students.
( ) = peak year

The proportion of students enrolled in public institutions on a full-time basis declined from 58.1 percent in 1976 to 51.4 percent in 1980. Headcount decline of full-time undergraduates at the Regional Community Colleges (-1,631) is nearly double that at the University of Connecticut (-901) and the State Colleges (-828). Growth in part-time headcount in the public sector is largely related to undergraduate enrollment. The community colleges account for 64.6 percent of the change (Table 5).

At the independent institutions, 61.5 percent of all students were full-time in 1976, declining to 59.2 percent by 1980. Total growth in the independent sector has been distributed between the full-time and part-time student categories (+2,530 and +3,965, respectively). Growth in full-time enrollment occurred at both the undergraduate level (up 1732 students) and postgraduate level (up 798 students) and was due largely to changes at the four-year regional independent institutions.

TABLE 5

HEADCOUNT AND PERCENT CHANGE OF UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND ENROLLMENT STATUS

1976 AND 1980

Institutions	Certificates	Associates Degree	Bachelors Degree	Masters Degree	Doctoral Degree	First Professional Degree	Grand Total
University of Connecticut							
1976	41	-	3,239	1,151	217	279	4,927
1980	53	-	2,925	1,189	194	337	4,698
Number Change	+ 12	-	-314	+ 38	- 23	+ 58	- 229
Percent Change	+ 29.3%	-	- 9.7%	+ 3.3%	- 10.6%	+ 20.8%	- 4.6%
State Colleges							
1976	-	48	4,151	2,348	-	-	6,547
1980	-	67	3,636	1,748	-	-	5,451
Number Change	-	+ 19	-515	-600	-	-	-1,096
Percent Change	-	+ 39.6%	- 12.4%	- 25.6%	-	-	- 16.7%
Regional Community Colleges							
1976	58	3,090	-	-	-	-	3,148
1980	112	3,205	-	-	-	-	3,317
Number Change	+ 54	+115	-	-	-	-	+ 169
Percent Change	+ 93.1%	+ 3.7%	-	-	-	-	+ 5.4%
State Technical Colleges							
1976	98	624	-	-	-	-	722
1980	110	714	-	-	-	-	824
Number Change	+ 12	+ 90	-	-	-	-	+ 102
Percent Change	+ 12.2%	+ 14.4%	-	-	-	-	+ 14.1%
Board for State Academic Awards							
1976	-	46	-	-	-	-	46
1980	-	75	95	-	-	-	170
Number Change	-	+ 29	+ 95	-	-	-	+ 124
Percent Change	-	+ 63.0%	+100%	-	-	-	+ 269.6%
TOTAL, STATE INST.							
1976	197	3,808	7,390	3,499	217	279	15,390
1980	275	4,061	6,656	2,937	194	337	14,460
Number Change	+ 78	+253	-734	-562	- 23	+ 58	- 930
Percent Change	+ 39.6%	+ 6.6%	- 9.9%	- 16.1%	- 10.6%	+ 20.8%	- 6.0%
U.S. Coast Guard Academy							
1976	-	-	242	-	-	-	242
1980	-	-	155	-	-	-	155
Number Change	-	-	- 87	-	-	-	- 87
Percent Change	-	-	- 36.0%	-	-	-	- 36.0%
TOTAL, PUBLIC INST.							
1976	197	3,808	7,632	3,499	217	279	15,632
1980	275	4,061	6,811	2,937	194	337	14,615
Number Change	+ 78	+253	-821	-562	- 23	+ 58	-1,017
Percent Change	+ 39.6%	+ 6.6%	- 10.8%	- 16.1%	- 10.6%	+ 20.8%	- 6.5%
Four-Year National							
1976	-	-	2,531	1,231	358	373	4,493
1980	-	-	2,753	1,261	302	386	4,702
Number Change	-	-	+222	+ 30	- 56	+ 13	+ 209
Percent Change	-	-	+ 8.8%	+ 2.4%	- 15.6%	+ 3.5%	+ 4.7%
Four-Year Regional							
1976	13	1,005	3,707	2,029	4	-	6,758
1980	-	1,042	3,602	1,892	8	219	6,763
Number Change	- 13	+ 37	-105	137	+ 4	+219	+ 5
Percent Change	-100%	+ 3.7%	- 2.8%	- 6.8%	+100%	+100%	+ 0.1%
Two-Year Independent							
1976	1	196	-	-	-	-	197
1980	32	305	-	-	-	-	337
Number Change	+ 31	+109	-	-	-	-	+ 140
Percent Change	+3,100%	+ 55.6%	-	-	-	-	+ 71.1%
TOTAL, INDEPENDENT INST.							
1976	14	1,201	6,238	3,260	362	373	11,448
1980	32	1,347	6,355	3,153	310	605	11,802
Number Change	+ 18	+146	+117	-107	- 52	+232	+ 354
Percent change	+128.6%	+ 12.2%	+ 1.9%	- 3.3%	- 14.4%	+ 62.2%	+ 3.1%
GRAND TOTAL							
1976	211	5,009	13,870	6,759	579	652	27,080
1980	307	5,408	13,166	6,090	504	942	26,417
Number Change	+ 96	+399	-704	-669	- 75	+290	- 663
Percent Change	+ 45.5%	+ 8.0%	- 5.1%	- 9.9%	- 13.0%	+44.5%	- 2.4%

Table 6 shows that total enrollment at the graduate level increased in the independent sector (16.6%) while declining in the public sector (-5.6%). The decline in the public sector is accounted for by the State Colleges' loss of 1,397 part-time students between 1976 and 1980. Growth in part-time enrollment accounts for much of the increase in graduate enrollment in the independent sector. The proportion of all graduate students enrolling on a full-time basis has increased in the public sector and has remained virtually unchanged for the independent sector. In 1980, 25.6 percent of all graduate students enrolled in the public sector were full-time, compared to 21.1 percent in 1976.

TABLE 6

HEADCOUNT AND PERCENT CHANGE OF GRADUATE ENROLLMENT BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND ENROLLMENT STATUS

1976 AND 1980

Type of Institution	Enrollment Status	1976	1980	Headcount Change	Percent Change
University of Connecticut	Full-Time	2,202	2,365	+ 163	+ 7.4%
	Part-Time	3,171	3,392	+ 221	+ 7.0%
	Total	5,373	5,757	+ 384	+ 7.1%
State Colleges	Full-Time	680	947	+ 267	+39.3%
	Part-Time	7,620	6,223	-1,397	-18.3%
	Total	8,300	7,170	-1,130	-13.6%
TOTAL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	Full-Time	2,882	3,312	+ 430	+14.9%
	Part-Time	10,791	9,615	-1,176	-10.9%
	Total	13,673	12,927	- 746	- 5.6%
Four-Year National Independent	Full-Time	2,970	3,400	+ 430	+14.5%
	Part-Time	1,004	1,012	+ 8	+ 0.8%
	Total	3,974	4,412	+ 438	+11.0%
Four-Year Regional Independent	Full-Time	865	853	- 12	- 1.4%
	Part-Time	7,719	9,373	+1,654	+21.4%
	Total	8,584	10,226	+1,642	+19.1%
TOTAL INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS	Full-Time	3,835	4,253	+ 418	+10.9%
	Part-Time	8,723	10,385	+1,662	+19.1%
	Total	12,558	14,638	+2,080	+16.6%

Table 7 shows that first-professional enrollment at the University of Connecticut has been steady from 1976 to 1980. In 1976, 48.5 percent of all first-professional enrollment in Connecticut was at the University of Connecticut--the only public institution offering first-professional programs of study. By 1980, the percentage of total first-professional students enrolled at UConn had dropped to 38.9 percent.

In 1976, the proportion of first-professional students enrolled at independent institutions on a full-time basis was 97.9 percent, but by 1980 this had declined to 85.9 percent (Table 7). Both the decline in the proportion of all first-professional students enrolled in the public sector and the increase in the proportion of first-professional students enrolled on a full-time basis in the independent sector is explained by the licensing of the University of Bridgeport School of Law in 1977.

TABLE 7

HEADCOUNT AND PERCENT CHANGE OF FIRST-PROFESSIONAL ENROLLMENT BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND STUDENT STATUS

1976 AND 1980

Type of Institution	Enrollment Status	1976	1980	Headcount Change	Percent Change
University of Connecticut[a]	Full-Time	927	959	+ 32	+ 3.5%
	Part-Time	235	220	- 15	- 6.4%
	Total	1,162	1,179	+ 17	+ 1.5%
Four-Year National[b] Independent	Full-Time	1,208	1,200	- 8	- 0.7%
	Part-Time	26	52	+ 26	+100.0%
	Total	1,234	1,252	+ 18	+ 1.5%
Four-Year Regional Independent	Full-Time	0	388	+388	-
	Part-Time	0	208	+208	-
	Total	0	596	+596	-
TOTAL INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS	Full-Time	1,208	1,588	+380	+ 31.5%
	Part-Time	26	260	+234	+900.0%
	Total	1,234	1,848	+614	+ 49.8%

[a]The University of Connecticut is the only public institution offering first-professional programs of study.

[b]Yale University is the only four-year national independent institution offering first-professional programs of study.

Table 8 shows the change in full-time-equivalent enrollment (FTE)[4] between 1976 and 1980. While there has been headcount growth in enrollment in both sectors, FTE enrollment has declined in the public sector, despite some growth in FTE enrollment at the State Technical Colleges. Growth in part-time enrollment is not fully compensating for decline in full-time enrollment in the public sector. FTE enrollment increased in the independent sector, reflecting the independent sector's continued ability to attract full-time as well as part-time students.

[4]Calculated according to BHE formula. One undergraduate FTE=15 credit hours and 1 graduate FTE=12 credit hours.

TABLE 8

COMPARISON OF HEADCOUNT AND FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT ENROLLMENT IN CONNECTICUT INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

FALL 1976 TO FALL 1980

PUBLIC			INDEPENDENT		
Institutions	Headcount Change	FTE Change	Institutions	Headcount Change	FTE Change
University of Connecticut*	+ 1.2%	- 4.7%	Four-Year National	+ 4.2%	+ 4.7%
State Colleges	- 1.3%	- 9.0%	Total Four-Year Regional**	+14.0%	+10.0%
Regional Community Colleges	+18.2%	- 5.6%	Comprehensive	+ 7.8%	+ 6.4%
State Technical Colleges	+34.1%	+16.0%	General Baccalaureate	+33.4%	+19.6%
Total State Supported	+ 7.9%	- 5.2%	Specialized & Professional	+82.7%	+79.6%
U.S. Coast Guard Academy	-10.6%	-10.5%	Two-Year Independent	+39.5%	+62.5%
Total All Public Inst.	+ 7.7%	- 5.3%	Total All Independent Inst.	+11.6%	+ 9.1%
TOTAL ALL INSTITUTIONS	+ 9.2%	N.C.			

*Excludes Health Center and continuing registration students to allow comparability of 1976 and 1980 data.
**See Table 1 for institutional classifications.
N.C. = no change

Figure 2 shows attendance patterns of minority, non-minority, male and female students in both the public and independent institutions.[5]

More undergraduate minority students are enrolled in the public institutions than in the independent institutions. The represent 8.9 percent of all undergraduate enrollment in the public sector compared to 7.8 percent in the independent sector. Women also represent a slightly higher proportion of total undergraduate enrollment in the public sector than in the independent sector (54.5% and 52.7%), respectively.

At the graduate level, the independent sector enrolls more minority and non-minority students than the public sector, while the public sector enrolls more women than the independent sector. Minority and non-minority students enroll in the independent sector at similar rates. The majority of women at the graduate level (55.8%) are enrolled in the public sector while the majority of men (62.5%) are enrolled in the independent sector.

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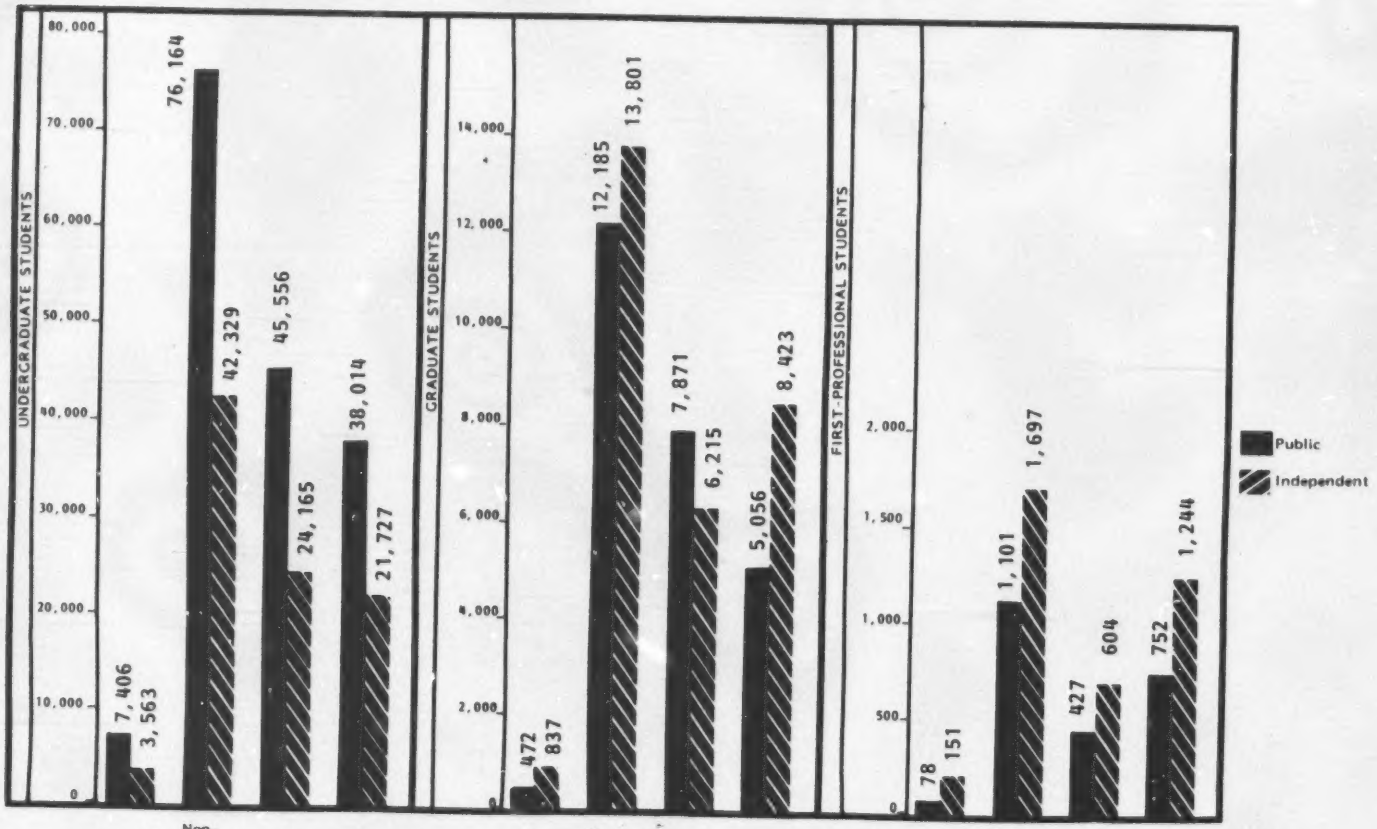
[5]For more information on enrollment patterns of minority and women students see W.J. Hagan and J.R. Presley, "Minority Enrollment in Connecticut Institutions of Higher Education," Research Report No. R-2-81, (BHE, Hartford, CT, 1981) and J. Presley, "Enrollment of Women in Connecticut Institutions of Higher Education," Research Report No. R-3-81, (BHE, Hartford, CT, 1981).

FIGURE 2

ATTENDANCE PATTERNS OF UNDERGRADUATE, GRADUATE AND FIRST-PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS IN CONNECTICUT INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, FALL 1980



- 8.5% of all undergraduates are minorities
- 9% of those enrolled in the public sector are minorities
- 7.8% of those enrolled in the independent sector are minority
- 54% of all undergraduates are women
- 54.5% of students in the public sector are women
- 52.7% of students in the independent sector are women

- 6% of all graduate students are minorities
- The public sector enrolls:
  - 47% of minority graduate students
  - 47% of non-minority graduate students
- 51% of all graduate students are women
- The public sector enrolls:
  - 56% of female graduate students
  - 38% of male graduate students

- 8% of all first-professional students are minorities
- The public sector enrolls:
  - 34% of minority first-professional students
  - 39% of non-minority first-professional students
- 34% of all first-professional students are women
- The public sector enrolls
  - 41% of female first-professional students
  - 38% of male first-professional students

The independent sector enrolls more first-professional women and minority students than the public sector. Minority students represent a higher proportion of first-professional enrollment in the independent sector than in the public sector (8.2% compared 6.6%). Women, however, are better represented in the public sector than in the independent sector (36.2% compared 32.7%).

DEGREES CONFERRED[6]

In the 1979-80 academic year, Connecticut institutions of higher education awarded 26,417 degrees and certificates. Public institutions awarded 14,615 or 55.3 percent of these degrees compared to 57.7 percent in 1976. Table 9 presents degrees conferred by sector and degree level for 1980.

The independent sector conferred almost half of the bachelors degrees awarded (48.3%), as well as 61.5 percent of doctoral degrees and 64.2 percent of first-professional degrees. In contrast, the public sector awarded 75.1 percent of associate degrees and 89.6 percent of certificates below the associates degree in that same year. Associate degrees and certificates below the associate degree level represented 29.7 percent of all degrees awarded by the public sector in 1980, compared to 11.7 percent of degrees awarded by the independent sector.

Table 10 shows changes in the number of degrees conferred, by type of institution and degree level, between 1975-76 and 1979-80. While the number of degrees awarded decreased by 2.4 percent over the five-year period, the decline is restricted to the State Colleges (-1,096), the University of Connecticut (-299) and the U.S. Coast Guard Academy (-87).

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[6]For a detailed analysis of degrees conferred between 1970-71 and 1979-80, see P. Rickes, "Degrees Conferred by Connecticut Institutions of Higher Education," Research Report No. R-5-81, (BHE, Hartford, CT 1981).

TABLE 9

DEGREES CONFERRED BY CONNECTICUT INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY DEGREE LEVEL AND SECTOR

JULY 1, 1979 - JUNE 30, 1980

Level of Degree	Public	Independent	Total
FIRST-PROFESSIONAL			
Number of Degrees Awarded	337	605	942
Percent of Awards in Degree Category	35.8%	64.2%	100.0%
Percent of Degrees in Sector Category	2.3%	5.1%	3.6%
DOCTORAL			
Number of Degrees Awarded	194	310	504
Percent of Awards in Degree Category	38.5%	61.5%	100.0%
Percent of Degrees in Sector Category	1.3%	2.6%	1.9%
MASTERS			
Number of Degrees Awarded	2,937	3,153	6,090
Percent of Awards in Degree Category	48.2%	51.8%	100.0%
Percent of Degrees in Sector Category	20.1%	26.7%	23.1%
BACHELORS			
Number of Degrees Awarded	6,811	6,355	13,166
Percent of Awards in Degree Category	51.7%	48.3%	100.0%
Percent of Degrees in Sector Category	46.6%	53.8%	49.8%
ASSOCIATES			
Number of Degrees Awarded	4,061	1,347	5,408
Percent of Awards in Degree Category	75.1%	24.9%	100.0%
Percent of Degrees in Sector Category	27.8%	11.4%	20.5%
AWARDS BELOW ASSOCIATES			
Number of Degrees Awarded	275	32	307
Percent of Awards in Degree Category	89.6%	10.4%	100.0%
Percent of Degrees in Sector Category	1.9%	0.3%	1.2%
TOTAL	14,615 55.3%	11,802 44.7%	26,417 100.0%

At the State Colleges, degrees conferred declined at both the bachelors and masters degree level, while at the University of Connecticut most of the decline occurred at the bachelors level. The four-year regional independent institutions also showed decline in the number of bachelors and masters degrees awarded, but this is offset by growth in awards at the first-professional level (due to the introduction of a new law school at the University of Bridgeport). The growth in awards by two-year independent institutions is largely explained by the licensing of a new institution in 1977. The number of degrees conferred in first-professional programs is a function of enrollment ceilings rather than a reflection of student demand for first-professional education.

TABLE 10

CHANGE IN DEGREES CONFERRED BY CONNECTICUT INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY DEGREE LEVEL AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

Type of Institution	Enrollment Status	1976	1980	Headcount Change	Percent Change
University of Connecticut	Full-Time	14,470	13,569	- 901	- 6.2%
	Part-Time	1,125	1,902	+ 771	+69.1%
	Total	15,595	15,471	- 124	- 0.8%
State Colleges	Full-Time	18,849	18,020	- 829	- 4.4%
	Part-Time	5,696	7,232	+1,536	+27.0%
	Total	24,545	25,252	+ 707	+ 2.9%
Regional Community Colleges	Full-Time	11,859	10,228	-1,631	-13.8%
	Part-Time	16,967	23,854	+6,887	+40.6%
	Total	28,826	34,082	+5,256	+18.2%
State Technical Colleges	Full-Time	2,647	3,191	+ 544	+20.6%
	Part-Time	3,215	4,669	+1,454	+45.2%
	Total	5,862	7,860	+1,998	+34.1%
United States Coast Guard Academy	Full-Time	1,012	905	- 107	-10.6%
	Part-Time	-	-	-	-
	Total	1,012	905	- 107	-10.6%
TOTAL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	Full-Time	48,837	45,913	-2,924	- 6.0%
	Part-Time	27,003	37,657	+10,654	+39.5%
	Total	75,840	83,570	+7,730	+10.2%
Four-Year National Independent	Full-Time	10,927	11,036	+ 109	+ 1.0%
	Part-Time	270	389	+ 119	+44.1%
	Total	11,197	11,425	+ 228	+ 2.0%
Four-Year Regional Independent	Full-Time	17,820	18,993	+1,173	+ 6.6%
	Part-Time	12,480	13,877	+1,397	+11.2%
	Total	30,300	32,870	+2,570	+ 8.5%
Two-Year Independent	Full-Time	594	1,044	+ 450	+75.8%
	Part-Time	551	553	+ 2	+ 0.4%
	Total	1,145	1,597	+ 452	+39.5%
TOTAL INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS*	Full-Time	29,341	31,073	+1,732	+ 5.9%
	Part-Time	12,750	14,819	+2,069	+16.2%
	Total	42,091	45,892	+3,801	+ 9.0%

*Briarwood College and Paier School of Art, Inc. were licensed in 1977 and 1979, respectively, and had a combined 1980 full-time enrollment of 708 students. These additional enrollments, however, do not fully account for independent sector growth. Excluding these new institutions and Annhurst College (which ceased operation in 1980), full-time undergraduate enrollment growth in the independent sector was 4.5 percent between 1976 and 1980.

The largest numerical changes have occurred in the fields of education and business and management at the bachelors and masters levels. The number of bachelors degrees awarded in education in the public sector has declined by 786 since 1976, compared to a decline of 275 in the independent sector (Table 11). The State Colleges are affected most by the change in student demand for education programs. Growth in the number of business and management degrees awarded at the bachelors level is seen in both sectors (+197 public; +326 independent).

TABLE 11

BACHELORS DEGREES AWARDED BY CONNECTICUT INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY DISCIPLINE AND SECTOR

1976 AND 1980

Discipline	1976			1980		
	Public	Independent	Total	Public	Independent	Total
Agriculture	240	0	240	214	0	214
Architecture	0	34	34	0	34	34
Area Studies	1	147	148	6	156	162
Biological Sciences	419	528	947	351	408	759
Business & Management	1,049	902	1,951	1,246	1,228	2,474
Communications	0	62	62	42	145	187
Computer & Info Sciences	32	44	76	57	81	138
Education	1,903	450	2,353	1,117	175	1,292
Engineering	286	256	542	400	344	744
Fine & Applied Arts	208	433	641	210	377	587
Foreign Languages	175	133	308	114	121	235
Health Professions	455	264	719	455	416	871
Home Economics	169	52	221	162	50	212
Law	0	0	0	0	13	13
Letters	599	651	1,250	425	560	985
Library Science	37	0	37	7	0	7
Mathematics	175	117	292	120	71	191
Physical Sciences	176	163	339	190	179	369
Psychology	433	449	882	360	391	751
Public Affairs	180	220	400	242	204	446
Social Sciences	1,042	1,172	2,214	908	1,193	2,101
Theology	0	53	53	0	0	0
Interdisciplinary	53	108	161	185	209	394
TOTAL	7,632	6,238	13,870	6,811	6,355	13,166

At the masters level, awards in the field of education again show the greatest decline (Table 12). This decline is apparent in both sectors. The independent sector, however, has compensated with substantial growth in other disciplines, especially business and management.

TABLE 12

MASTERS DEGREES AWARDED BY CONNECTICUT INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY DISCIPLINE AND SECTOR

1976 AND 1980

Discipline	1976			1980		
	Public	Independent	Total	Public	Independent	Total
Agriculture	21	43	64	37	40	77
Architecture	0	48	48	0	46	46
Area Studies	3	43	46	5	27	32
Biological Sciences	94	58	152	94	93	187
Business & Management	236	383	619	369	880	1,249
Communications	0	51	51	0	65	65
Computer & Info Sciences	13	78	91	11	63	74
Education	2,145	1,192	3,337	1,628	697	2,325
Engineering	63	109	172	53	128	181
Fine & Applied Arts	39	205	244	42	199	241
Foreign Languages	32	59	91	27	25	52
Health Professions	63	106	169	71	193	264
Home Economics	25	1	26	13	4	17
Law	0	32	32	0	30	30
Letters	112	96	208	51	53	104
Library Science	151	0	151	116	0	116
Mathematics	38	12	50	27	5	32
Physical Sciences	59	38	97	44	46	90
Psychology	91	72	163	79	95	174
Public Affairs	134	85	219	175	62	237
Social Sciences	171	159	330	95	116	211
Theology	0	64	64	0	70	70
Interdisciplinary	9	76	85	0	13	13
Master of Philosophy*	0	250	250	0	203	203
TOTAL	3,499	3,260	6,759	2,937	3,153	6,090

*Intermediate degree awarded only by Yale University.

At the doctoral level, fewer degrees were awarded in the areas of letters, psychology and social sciences. The most significant declines occurred in psychology for the public sector and in letters for the independent sector.

Table 13 lists those discipline categories in which two-thirds or more of all degrees awarded were conferred by one sector. At the bachelors level, public institutions awarded more than two-thirds of all degrees conferred in four fields--agriculture, library sciences, education and home economics--in both 1976 and 1980. Independent institutions, in 1976, awarded more than two-thirds of all bachelors degrees in architecture, communications, theology, area studies and fine and applied arts. By 1980, public institutions shared more equally in the awarding of degrees in fine and applied arts (no bachelors degrees in theology were awarded in 1980). Between 1976 and 1980, the independent sector's share of masters degrees awarded in education and public affairs declined. At the same time, their proportion of masters degrees in engineering and business and management and doctoral degrees in engineering increased. The independent sector confers more than two-thirds of all post-baccalaureate degrees in a large number of discipline categories. This is due, in part, to the State Colleges' concentration on one field of study (74.6% of all postbaccalaureate degrees at the State Colleges were awarded in education in 1979-80).

TABLE 13

DISCIPLINES IN WHICH TWO-THIRDS OR MORE OF ALL DEGREES ARE CONFERRED BY ONE SECTOR

1976 AND 1980

1976

PUBLIC						INDEPENDENT					
BACHELORS		MASTERS		DOCTORAL		BACHELORS		MASTERS		DOCTORAL	
Agriculture	100%	Library Science	100%	Education	100%	Architecture	100%	Architecture	100%	Area Studies	100%
Library Science	100%	Home Economics	96%	Interdisciplinary	100%	Communications	100%	Communications	100%	Business & Management	100%
Education	81%	Mathematics	76%	Engineering	100%	Theology	100%	Law	100%	Fine & Applied Arts	100%
Home Economics	77%					Area Studies	99%	Theology	100%	Law	100%
						Fine & Applied Arts	68%	Master of Philosophy	100%	Theology	100%
								Area Studies	99%	Mathematics	92%
								Interdisciplinary	89%	Letters	84%
								Computer Sciences	86%	Physical Sciences	81%
								Fine & Applied Arts	84%	Agriculture	75%
								Agriculture	67%	Languages	74%
										Social Sciences	74%
										Health Professions	67%

1980

PUBLIC						INDEPENDENT					
BACHELORS		MASTERS		DOCTORAL		BACHELORS		MASTERS		DOCTORAL	
Agriculture	100%	Library Science	84%	Education	100%	Architecture	100%	Architecture	100%	Area Studies	100%
Library Science	100%	Mathematics	84%	Home Economics	100%	Law	100%	Communications	100%	Business & Management	100%
Education	87%	Home Economics	77%			Area Studies	96%	Law	100%	Law	100%
Home Economics	76%	Public Affairs	74%			Communications	78%	Theology	100%	Theology	100%
		Education	70%			Interdisciplinary	70%	Interdisciplinary	100%	Fine & Applied Arts	96%
								Master of Philosophy	100%	Mathematics	87%
								Computer Sciences	85%	Languages	82%
								Area Studies	84%	Letters	76%
								Fine & Applied Arts	83%	Physical Sciences	76%
								Health Professions	73%	Social Sciences	72%
								Engineering	72%	Agriculture	67%
								Business & Management	71%		

SUMMARY

Between 1976 and 1980, the independent sector maintained or improved its enrollment and degree-granting position in relation to the public sector. The proportion of all students in Connecticut enrolled in the independent sector has increased 0.9 percent. At the same time the independent sector's share of all full-time student enrollment has increased from 39.5 percent to 42.4 percent. The independent sector also has increased slightly its proportion of enrollments in each of the following categories: enrollment in four-year institutions, FTE enrollment, enrollment of full-time undergraduate Connecticut residents, and enrollment of women and minority students.[7]

At the undergraduate level, minorities and women are a higher percentage of undergraduate enrollment in the public sector than in the independent sector. Women also represent a higher proportion of graduate student enrollment in the public sector than in the independent sector. The percentage of graduate students who are minorities is the same in both the independent and public sector. At the first-professional level, the independent sector enrolls a higher proportion of minorities and women than the public sector.

The independent sector awarded almost half of all bachelors degrees and more than half of all postbaccalaureate degrees in 1980. The only decline in the overall share of degrees conferred by the independent sector occurred at the doctoral level.

The gains of the independent sector are not indicative of general public sector decline. In 1980, the public sector enrolled the majority of total enrollments (61 percent), full-time and part-time enrollments (57.6% and 65.1%, respectively), FTE enrollments (59.1%),), enrollment in two-year institutions (96.3%), minority enrollment (64.4%), enrollment of women (63.5%) and enrollment of Connecticut resident undergraduate students (73.3%). In addition, despite having fewer senior institutions than the independent sector, the public sector continues to enroll nearly half (47.4%) of all those in four-year institutions. The independent sector, however, is able to attract increasing numbers of both full-time and part-time students at all levels of study, while the public sector is losing full-time enrollment at the undergraduate level and part-time enrollment at the graduate level.

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[7]Source: Research Reports R-1-81, R-2-81 and R-3-81, (BHE, Hartford, CT, 1981), and Research Report 77-C-25-016, (CHE, Hartford, CT, 1977).

This report is one of a series of research reports prepared by the Board of Higher Education. Other Reports in this series are

Higher Education Staff Information Survey, R-1-80

Enrollment in Connecticut Higher Education, R-1-81

Minority Enrollment in Connecticut Institutions of Higher Education, R-2-81

Women in Connecticut Higher Education, R-3-81

Demographic Changes and Their Impact on Higher Education Enrollment in Connecticut, R-4-81

Degrees Conferred by Connecticut Institutions of Higher Education, R-5-81

College and University Libraries in Connecticut Public Institutions of Higher Education, R-6-81

Other BHE publications include

Anticipating the 1980s: Report and Recommendations to the General Assembly on Higher Education in Connecticut, September 1979

Higher Education: A Connecticut Resource, annual brochure

Public and Independent Colleges and Universities in Connecticut, annual directory

Higher Education in Connecticut: A Status Report, January 1981

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